
Manitoba 

**Annual Report
1986 - 87**

Attorney General



Manitoba



The Attorney General

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

His Honour
Dr. George Johnson
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235, Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

May It Please Your Honour,

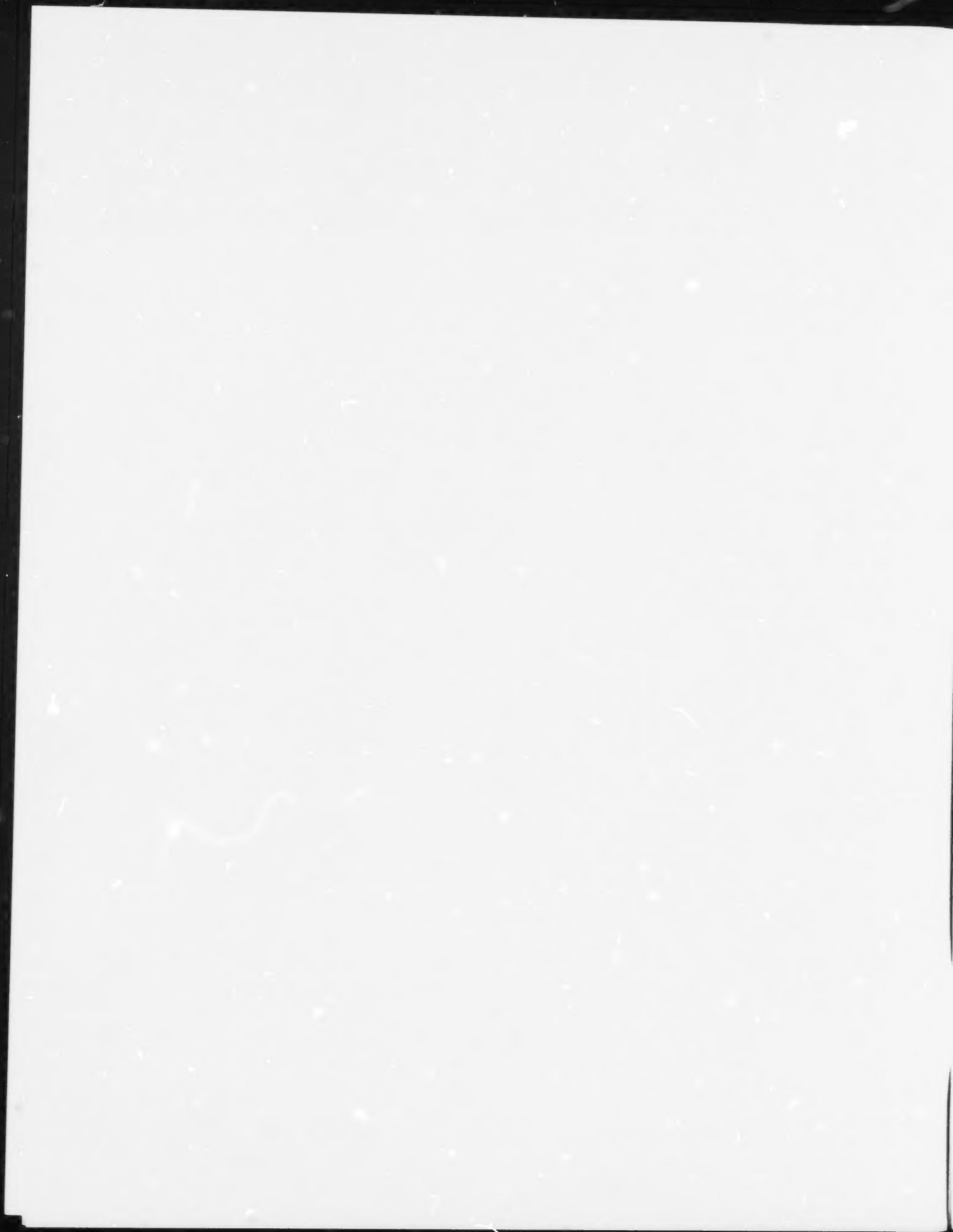
It is my privilege to present for the information of your Honour the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Vic Schroeder'.

Vic Schroeder







The Honourable Vic Schroeder
Attorney General of Manitoba

Sir:

I hereby submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the year 1986-87. The Department had a number of accomplishments during the year in review. The Northern Justice Initiative was introduced as the year began. The Justice for Victims of Crime Act, which came into effect January 1, 1987, was the first legislation in Canada to recognize the needs and concerns of victims of crime. A law foundation was created to administer funds from interest paid on lawyers' client trust accounts in the province to encourage and promote innovative public and private programs in legal education, legal research, legal aid services, law reform and law libraries. Work continued on the Victim Impact Statement and Videotaping of Child Witnesses pilot projects.

We also made major progress in other areas. A new Human Rights Code will be introduced in the legislature in the coming year. All indications are that the re-enactment process will be complete well before the Supreme Court imposed deadline of December 31, 1988. The renovation of the old Law Courts and Land Titles buildings is nearly complete. When the entire complex, including the new Law Courts building, is opened in 1987/88 it will bring all three levels of Manitoba's justice system under one roof for the first time in the province's history.

We look forward to our continued role in providing for the people of Manitoba an innovative and responsive justice system wherein the quality of service is second to none in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,



Tanner Elton,
Deputy Attorney General



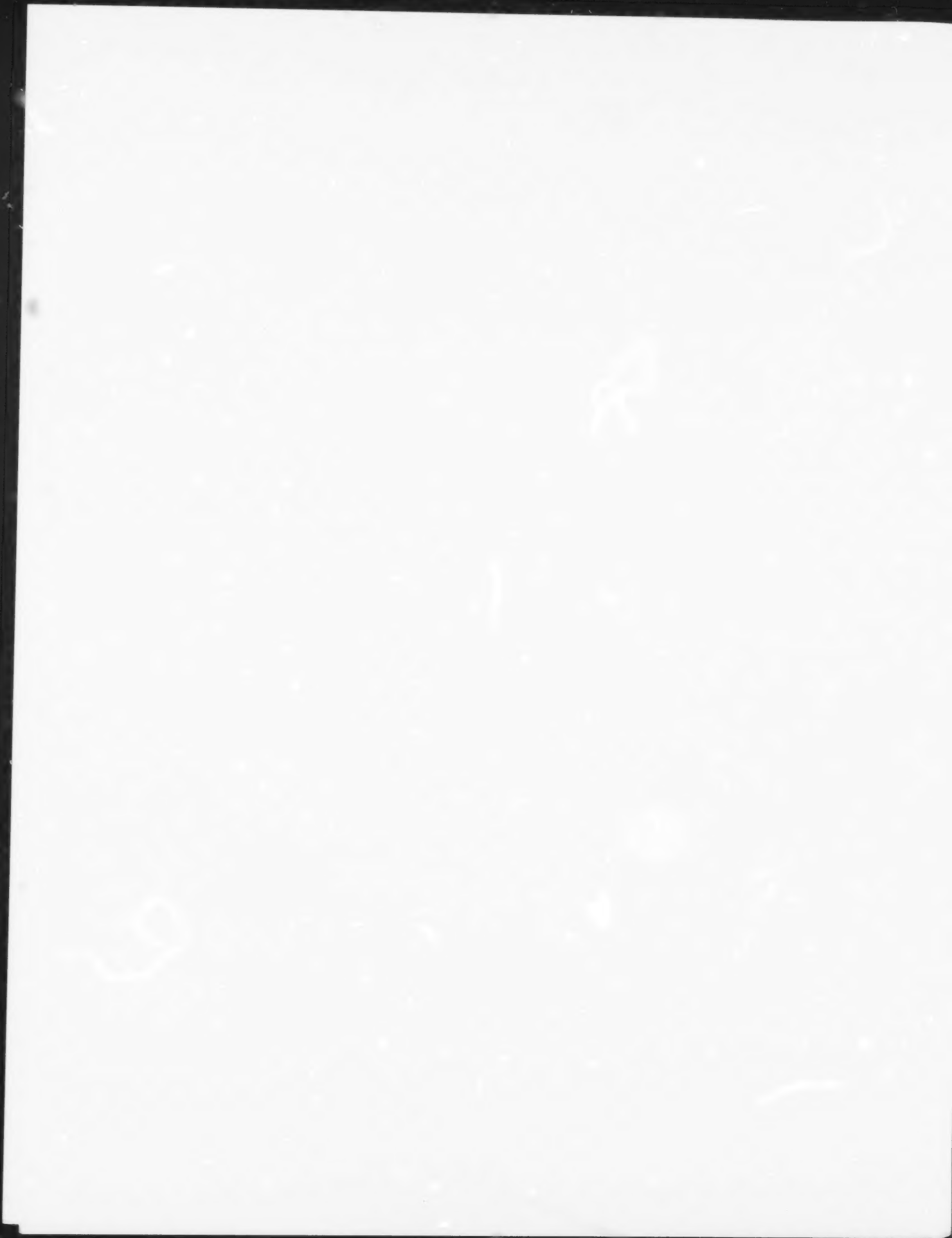


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Introduction

This second annual report of the Manitoba Department of the Attorney-General deals with the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1987. It is intended to provide factual and descriptive information on the operations of the department to promote greater understanding and accountability of the justice system in Manitoba.

Department Role and Mandate

The mandate of the Department reflects the statutory responsibilities of the Attorney-General, outlined in section of the Attorney-General's Act (R.S.M. c.13.) and the traditional responsibility of the Attorney-General for the integrity and improvement of the justice system in Manitoba.

The department is charged with:

- providing efficient and fair policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- providing court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of both criminal and civil disputes;
- providing a full range of civil legal services to the departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, the preparation of legal documents, and the conduct of litigation;
- providing legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and to departments and agencies of the government;
- providing programs and services necessary for the protection of individuals and property rights;
- assuming responsibility, in co-operation with other departments, and the central agencies of government, in the planning, development and implementation of government policies related to the Constitution, human rights, and law reform.

To fulfill its mandate, the Department of the Attorney-General is organized into six major divisions: Finance and Administration, Criminal Justice, Justice, Legislation and Legal Translation, Court Division, and Property Rights. Each division is led by an assistant deputy minister or equivalent and corresponds to the financial appropriations displayed in the Department's budgetary estimates.

Trends and Challenges

The Department of the Attorney General faced many issues and challenges throughout this reported year. Continued increases in the crime rate and a greater involvement by law enforcement bodies and the courts

in areas such as impaired driving and spousal abuse has caused the number of cases going through Manitoba courts to rise substantially. Changes in legislation such as the federal Divorce Act have also been factors in creating additional demands upon our legal system and related services.

Due to a combination of media exposure and Departmental information programs, public awareness of crime has continued to grow. This has resulted in more concern and increased pressure for the justice system to protect particularly vulnerable groups within society, such as children and the elderly, as well as expand on its role in crime prevention.

To meet these demands, the Department created new programs such as the Northern Justice Initiatives and the Law Foundation. It made landmark advances with the passing of the Justice for Victims of Crime Act which establishes the Victims Assistance Fund and the Victims Assistance Committee. The Department continues to develop and evaluate the Victim Impact Statements and the videotaping of interviews with child abuse victims projects begun in the last fiscal year. The Attorney General has also expanded upon existing services in areas affected by the public's growing awareness of their civil and legal rights, such as the courts and legal aid.

The stable growth in the economic sector has been reflected by the volume of activities in land titles, the personal properties registry, and courts. This activity has put extra stress on these resources and programs as they attempt to reduce costs while increasing service efficiency.

This pressure to meet increasing demands for services and programs, while recognizing and effectively dealing with new issues as they arise, is likely to continue to be the department's biggest challenge in the future.

Highlights

The re-organization of the Department completed in the last reported year and the accompanying financial realignments has resulted in a new management structure with a greater emphasis on financial accountability and personnel efficiency.

The **Constitutional Law Branch** within the Justice Division, one of the new branches created at that time, continues to focus on the increasing number of Charter and jurisdiction cases coming before the courts, and provides internal policy expertise to analyze and deal with constitutional matters as they arise.

The **Northern Justice Initiatives** is the result of a series of meetings held in northern communities in the fall of 1986. From these meetings a series of criminal

justice initiatives were introduced to address specific needs and concerns in northern Manitoba. These initiatives included the enhancement of Thompson as a judicial centre with the addition of another court communicator and a full time sheriff to provide local level management. A crown attorney was based in The Pas to eliminate the need for one to commute from Winnipeg.

A two year pilot program, cost shared with the federal government, will have legal aid paralegals based in Thompson serving the communities of Shamattawa, Cross Lake, Norway House, and Gods Lake Narrows. The paralegals will improve existing duty counsel services and introduce new services such as drop-in legal advice and information clinics; assistance on organizing and incorporating; and community board resource people.

Under the Northern Justice Initiatives, additional Native justices of the peace will be recruited and trained to avoid situations where accused people are taken off the reserves because there is no one in the community to hear bail applications or other matters.

The **Law Foundation of Manitoba** was created in to promote innovative private and public programs in the areas of legal education and research, legal aid services, law reform and law libraries. Funding is provided by the interest paid on lawyers' client trust accounts, gifts, grants and bequests. Portions of the Foundation's annual income will be delegated to help fund Legal Aid Manitoba and the Law Society's Legal Education Program. Funding will also be provided for law related community services and initiatives such as the Public Interest Law Office, the University of Manitoba Legal Aid Clinic and the Legal Research Institute.

The first legislation recognizing the needs and concerns of victims of crime, **The Justice for Victims of Crime Act**, came into effect January 1, 1987. It elaborates on the consideration to be accorded to victims of crime and identifies the services required to satisfy their needs and concerns.

The Act added a percent surcharge to existing non-by-law provincial fines to create the Victim Assistance Fund. This fund will be used to develop services and

programs for victims. The Act also created the Victim Assistance Committee which will determine the policies and procedures it will use to promote the principles set out in The Act, make recommendations to the Minister on the use of the fund and suggest policies for the development of victims services.

The implementation of the **Victim Impact Statement** project is another avenue the division is exploring to increase the victim's participation within the justice system. This project will establish a system for informing the court, on a regular basis, of the crime's effect on the victim. Although the pilot project's assessment has not been completed, a favourable reception by the court participants has been encouraging.

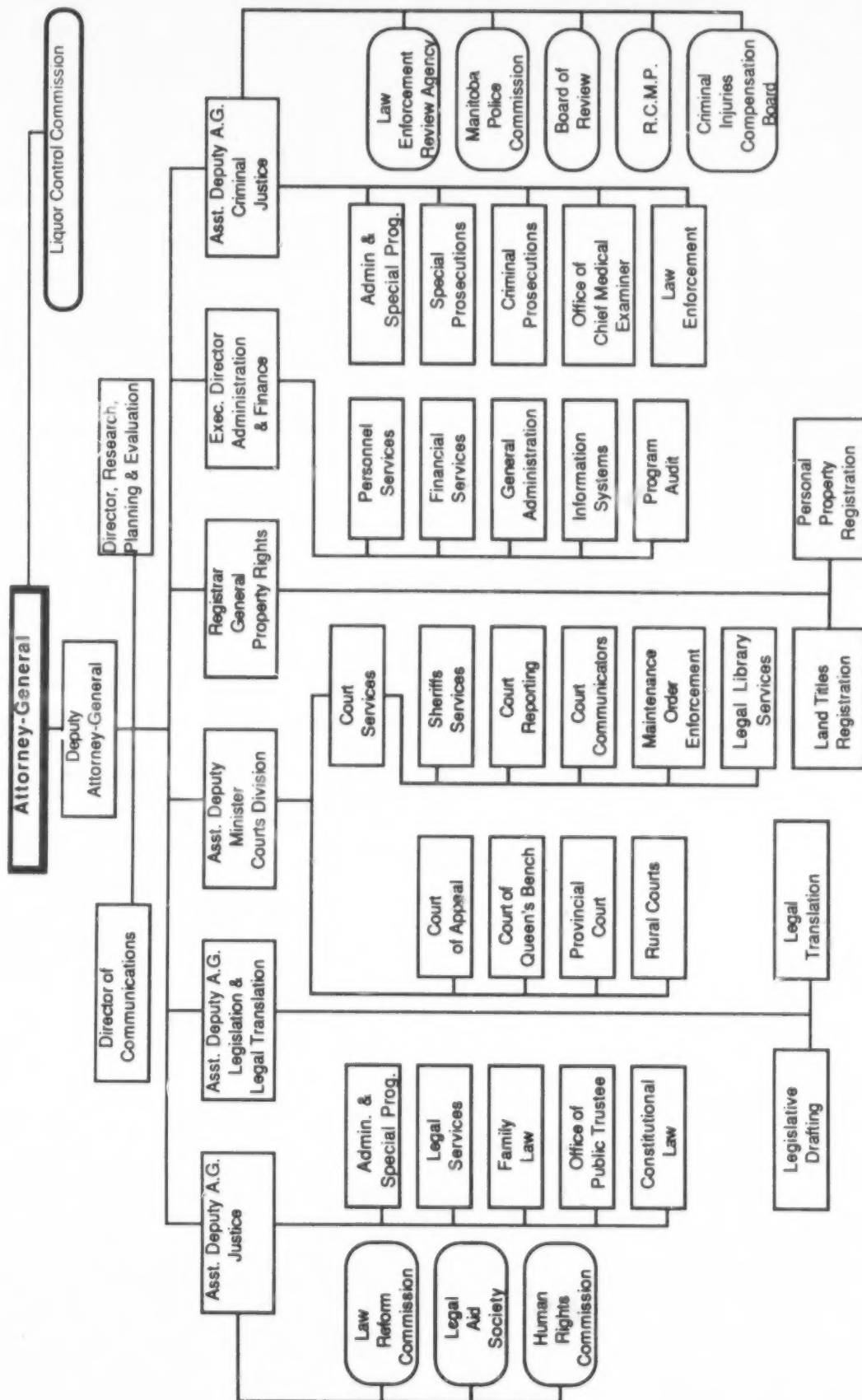
The **videotaping of interviews with child abuse victims** is continuing although such evidence is not yet admissible. The passage and proclamation of Bill C-15, the federal legislation respecting child sexual abuse, will alter this, allowing tapes in court. In view of this pending legislation, methods are currently being examined to increase the capacity of the Winnipeg Police Child Abuse Unit for producing these tapes.

The **Courts Division** was very representative of the ongoing changes within the legal system this past year. The introduction of a legal library services branch in which the facilities of the Law Society and the Attorney General were merged, offers better access to library resources for the judiciary, private attorneys, crown attorneys and the public. Further changes such as the automation of the facility are being considered to meet anticipated demands.

Manitoba's **Legal Aid** plan was revised in with three major changes. These were; the increasing of the financial eligibility guidelines, the tariff of fees paid in the area of family law practice was revised, and the basic hourly rate payable to private practitioners taking legal aid cases was increased.

These initiatives, along with other programs currently under development or evaluation, re-affirm the department's commitment to providing Manitobans with a justice system reflective of current issues, needs and expectations.

Organization Chart — Attorney General

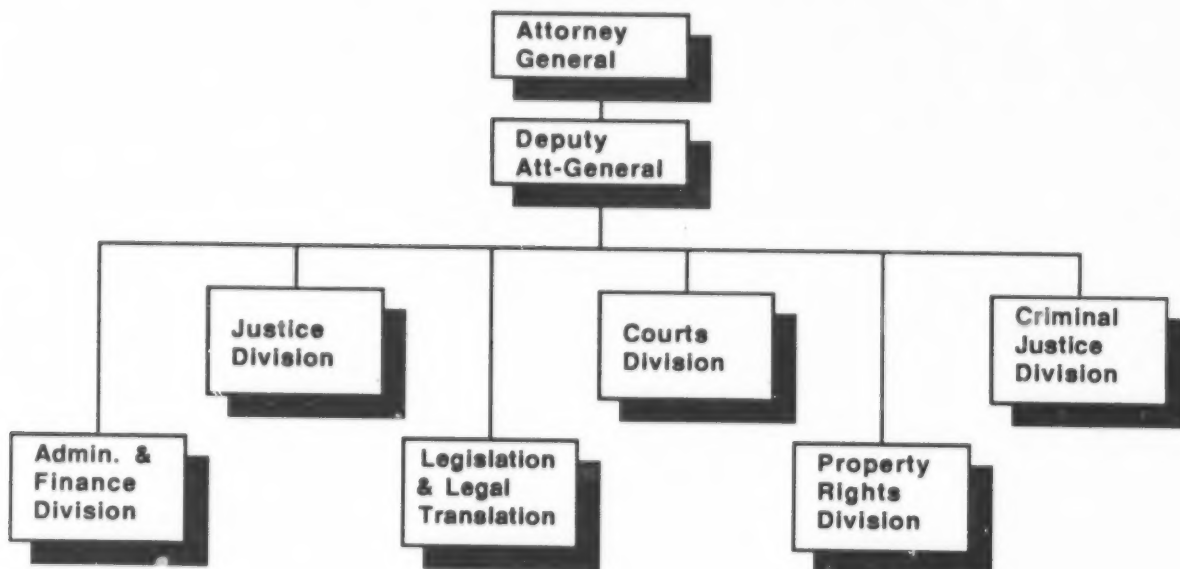


Organization

The Department of the Attorney General employs a staff of almost 1,000, located in 29 areas outside of Winnipeg, and a further 16 locations in Winnipeg. The annual budget is over \$70 million.

The Department has six divisions, each headed by either an Assistant Deputy Minister, an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, or an Executive Director. The six division heads report directly to the Deputy Minister, who reports to the Attorney General. Each division encompasses substantial personnel, budget, and related activities, and corresponds to the new financial appropriations structure of the Department approved by the Treasury Board.

The six divisions are: Administration and Finance, Courts, Criminal Justice, Justice, Property Rights, and Legislation and Legal Translation. These divisions include all operating sections in the Department. As shown in the organizational chart (page 10), they are responsible for providing services to, and appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the Department of the Attorney General has responsibility.



Communications

The Communications office is responsible for all public and internal communications for the Department of the Attorney General. It focuses on two major elements—ensuring that the public knows where and how to access the services provided by the department; and, giving the public a sense of involvement in, and commitment to, those services.

The office develops and implements the Department's communications policy; plans and implements com-

munications strategies for individual divisions and programs; carries out communications research; provides public and media relations; develops and distributes informational material; advises and participates in public education and internal training programs as required; and, deals with general inquiries about the Department and its services.

The office consists of a Director of Communications.

Research Planning and Evaluation

This branch was created in May 1985 to provide research and planning capability for the Department. The branch conducts and coordinates all social research for the Department, and is responsible for developing and coordinating the Departmental planning process.

The objectives of the branch are:

- to design, conduct and coordinate all social research on behalf of the Department;
- to develop and coordinate the Departmental planning process;
- to develop and coordinate a systematic program evaluation process;
- to review and disseminate relevant background and statistical information on the justice system and justice related issues.

Major reports completed in this fiscal year include:

- The Expansion of the Family Division of the Court of Queen's Bench: A Feasibility Study (Perry, 1986);
- Justice in Manitoba: Key Indicator Report (Minch, 1986);
- Resolution of Problems Regarding Parental Access to Children in Manitoba (Minch, 1986);
- Evaluation of Manitoba Provincial Court Trial Coordination Program (Finnbogason, 1986);
- The Manitoba Court Communicator Program - A Review (Lajeunesse, 1986);

- Program Review: Child Abuse Witness Program (Minch, 1987);
- Civil Legal Services Branch: Survey and Needs Assessment (U.M.R. Ltd., 1987).

With respect to the planning process within the Department, the branch prepared a Planning Guide for use by all Departmental managers in preparing their strategic and operational plans; coordinated the second Annual Issues Conference attended by all Departmental managers; and played a major role in the development of the Northern Justice, the Justice for Victims of Crime, and the Crime Prevention initiatives.

The Department approved a policy on program evaluations which will see all major programs undergo scrutiny and review once in every five year period.

The branch also played a major role in several ongoing consultations. These included a committee to examine Community Based Policing; a Federal/Provincial Committee established to examine the administration and financial implications of the amendments to the Criminal Code regarding mental health; an Advisory Committee established to assist with the evaluation of Bill C-127 (Sexual Assault Legislation); a committee of senior officials established to coordinate government programs in the justice area, and a Federal/Provincial steering committee of senior officials dealing with justice priorities, programs and projects in Manitoba.

Administration and Finance

This division is responsible within the Department for administrative support functions, including financial and personnel services, the assignment of office space and equipment, the development and maintenance of automated systems, as well as personal and physical security.

Although not the largest division, it possibly has the greatest impact overall on the daily operations of the Department. The division was reorganized to maintain an efficient operation with increased pressure for services. To accommodate these requests, the division has taken advantage of new technology and developed new ways of utilizing existing resources.

Administration

This Branch is responsible for planning office space, supplying office equipment, assigning fleet vehicles, and providing office supplies. Records management and the central file room also come under its' direction. The Manager functions as the Department's Workplace Health and Safety Facilitator.

The impact of the as yet unproclaimed Freedom of Information Act is still being assessed. It is expected to have a major effect on the Central File Registry, which manages files including the major areas of Family Law, Criminal Prosecutions, civil cases and inter/intra governmental agreements.

Finance

The Finance Branch provides the Department with services related to budget management and control, central accounting, revenue and financial services, and support for strategic planning. Key activities include financial planning, budget preparations, financial reporting, and budget control.

Personnel

This Branch provides personnel services and human resources planning and development to all branches of the Department. The major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, evaluation and classification. In addition to the maintaining of payroll and employee benefits records, it administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies such as job sharing and Affirmative Action within the Department. A pilot of a computerized employee information system is currently being evaluated.

Information Systems

The Systems Branch has responsibility for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for various departmental programs. The Branch develops programs for use on the government main frame computer, and on the Department's mini-computer, in addition to providing word-processing capabilities.

The Personal Property Registry, Maintenance Enforcement Program records, the Queen's Bench central registry, Firearms Control, and jury selection are some of the systems currently in operation. Projects now underway include the automation of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Young Offenders Tracking System (jointly funded with the federal government), and The Public Trustee records.

Internal Audit

This unit performs both financial audits and audits of program efficiency and effectiveness. The unit has a staff of two auditors.

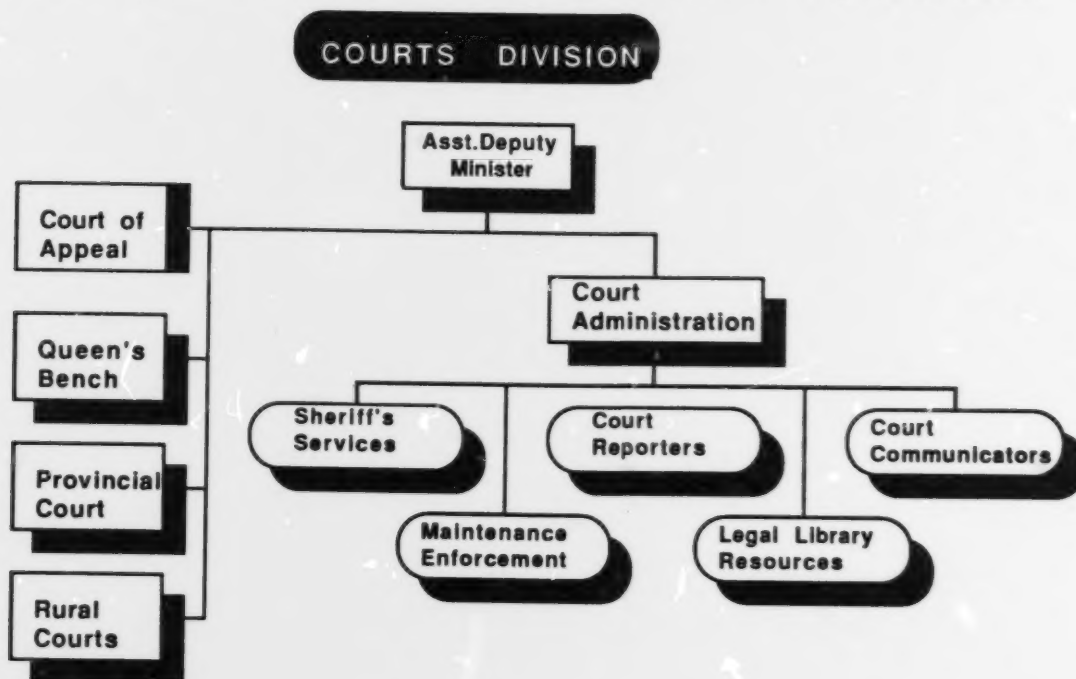
Courts Division

This division is responsible for the administration and operation of all courts in the Province, as well as essential services to support them. It is the largest division of the Department in terms of staff, and the second largest in terms of expenditures.

The Courts Division is organized in three distinct programs: Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg; Provincial Court, Winnipeg; and the Rural Courts. The Rural Courts program is responsible for the courts outside Winnipeg, including Court of Queen's Bench, Provin-

cial Court, and the management of the magistrate and justice of the peace program.

Emphasis is placed on decentralizing the rural courts from Winnipeg, and having the centres accountable for their judicial areas. The workload at the major centres of Brandon, Dauphin, Thompson, The Pas and Portage la Prairie has increased dramatically with the introduction of the new Divorce Act (Canada), the raising of the limit in Small Claims Court, and the public becoming better informed of its' rights under the law.



Courts

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal is the highest level court in Manitoba, dealing mostly with cases heard previously by lower courts, boards or commissions. At times, however, a direct referral by an appropriate government body and/or instrumentality may be made upon an important and significant issue of special nature or character. All cases filed with the Court of Appeal are heard in Winnipeg. The seven judges are appointed to the Court of Appeal by the federal government. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges, except in those cases involving issues of significant nature which are heard by five judges. Offices and courtrooms are temporarily located in the new Law Courts Building.

Appeals of **criminal cases** can be made by either a crown attorney or defence counsel who question the

verdict reached by a lower court. Appeals can be made against both conviction and sentence or sentence only.

If a case is originally filed in the Provincial Court, an appeal may be launched in the Court of Queen's Bench or the Court of Appeal, depending on whether the crown proceeded against the accused "summarily" or by "indictment." If the crown proceeded against the accused summarily, an appeal can only be launched with the Court of Queen's Bench. A further appeal would be heard in the Court of Appeal. If the original case was by indictment, an appeal is normally filed directly with the Court of Appeal.

Additionally, if an appeal was originally undertaken by the accused to the Court of Queen's Bench from the Provincial Court, the accused needs "leave of the court" to come before the Court of Appeal, and then only on a question of law.

Initial appeals from the Court of Queen's Bench are taken directly to the Court of Appeal.

Any party who is not satisfied with a **civil case** heard by a lower court, board or commission is allowed to appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. There are certain instances where the right of appeal is conditional upon a "leave to appeal" being granted by the Court.

Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench functions both as a court of "first instance" where a dispute is heard in full for the first time, and as an appeal court for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either type of case or amount of claim. There is also a Family Division which handles cases concerning matters of family law. Court of Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench are appointed by the federal government.

Court of Queen's Bench has exclusive jurisdiction over civil matters such as divorce, libel, slander, and over such criminal matters as treason, murder, piracy, mutiny, and the corrupting of justice (section of the Criminal Code of Canada). Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under the Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Court of Queen's Bench judge alone. Court of Queen's Bench also has jurisdiction over indictable offences which are "electable", where the accused decides if the case is to be heard in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

Court of Queen's Bench hears cases on a daily basis in Winnipeg. There are also Court of Queen's Bench judges resident in Brandon, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie. In the rest of the province, provision is made for the holding of regular assizes (sessions) in various centres, to which judges travel on circuit. Judges may sit alone or with a jury.

Support services are coordinated in the Winnipeg Centre by the Manager, and in the rural centres by the Manager of Rural Courts. Certain deputy registrars can perform marriages, hear small claims, and administer oaths, travelling to outer areas of their jurisdiction as required.

The **Family Division** was established to streamline court procedures by hearing all family-related cases in one court. At present, the Division provides services to people living in the Winnipeg and Selkirk regions. Within these regions, it has the sole responsibility for all family law matters. Outside these areas, the Family Division shares responsibility for family law matters with the Family Division of the Provincial Court, except for divorce, marital property, and adoption matters.

Small Claims Court hears claims against persons for amounts less than \$3,000. A deputy or assistant deputy registrar hears cases in the various Court of Queen's Bench locations in the province. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears, damages to rented premises, or breached contracts. Small Claims Court does not hear cases regarding title to land, claims on the estate of a deceased person, recovery of goods, or bankruptcy. The court does not collect money on behalf of complainant, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a sheriff's officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The **Probate Branch** deals with all legal matters arising as a result of the death of a person. The reading and interpretation of a will, the appointment of an executor if required, and the distribution of the deceased person's property are some of the responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although individuals may file their cases in outlying areas.

The **Orderly Payment of Debts Program**, designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments. The person in debt makes a monthly payment to the court, and the court pays the creditors every three months. Through this program debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all cases for the first time and not hearing appeals. In general, less serious offences are tried in Provincial Court. Provincial Court has exclusive jurisdiction over all summary offences, as well as over some of the less serious indictable offences, including assault, theft under \$1000.00, and obtaining money by false pretences. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Judges of the Provincial Court are appointed by the provincial government.

Provincial Court also has jurisdiction to try indictable offences where the accused elects to be tried in Provincial Court. If the accused chooses to have the case heard by Court of Queen's Bench, the preliminary hearing is heard in Provincial Court. Most indictable offences are electable, including theft over \$1,000, breaking and entering, armed robbery, fraud, and indecent assault. Most electable offences are heard in Provincial Court.

Provincial Court is divided into three main areas, Criminal, Youth, and Family Court, sits in five areas of Winnipeg, and in many locations in the province. Traffic

cases, private prosecutions, and lesser matters are handled by magistrates and justices of the peace.

The **Criminal Division** handles criminal charges against adults involving summary conviction offences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

Youth Court is responsible for all charges under the new Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17.

The **Family Division** hears family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance (but not divorce). This section of the Provincial Court operates in all areas of the province outside of the Winnipeg and Selkirk region. Winnipeg and Selkirk area family cases are heard in Court of Queen's Bench Family Division.

Masters, Referees and Registrars

Under the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench, masters and referees adjudicate procedural motions in the civil and family divisions, enforce maintenance orders, conduct appearances in the family division, tax costs, and hear various Child and Family Services Act matters. In addition they adjudicate certain bankruptcy and surrogate court matters, and conduct hearings on matters referred to them by judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The senior master also assumes administrative responsibility for the hearing officers who handle Small Claims Court, the screening of enforcement matters, and taxation of costs. The decisions of these provincially-appointed judicial officers are subject to an appeal to a judge. Actual trial of a case is always before a judge.

Rural Courts

In 1986, the sixteen court offices outside of the City of Winnipeg were incorporated under one program and one manager. This program is responsible for the effective delivery of the justice system to the rural and remote areas of Manitoba. The Rural Courts program includes Provincial Court, Criminal, Family and Youth; the Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal, Civil and Family; the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program and the magistrates and justices of the peace program. These services are located at 16 court offices, 36 circuit court locations and 119 locations presided over by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Court Services

Administrative Services

This branch provides support and direction to the operation of the courts. Its areas of responsibility include: planning, direction, and policy; personnel services;

financial services; system design; facility utilization and design; implementation and evaluation; equipment and supplies; legal research affecting courts; legal forms design and control; and, French language services.

The first phase of the Law Courts Building project was completed in 1985. The new Law Courts building now temporarily houses the Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench. The renovation of the old Law Courts building and the neighbouring Land Titles building is underway. The second phase includes the construction of a covered walkway between the old Law Courts and Land Titles, in addition to renovation of the structures to provide courtrooms, judges chambers, and interview rooms. The benefits of a central Law Courts complex include: greater convenience for the public and the legal profession because of the centralization of courtrooms; enhanced security for the staff, the judiciary and the public; increased flexibility in coordinating and staffing courtrooms; and better access to courtroom activity for the public through an automated information system. The renovation project is expected to be completed in fall of 1987.

Administrative Services also oversees the operations of Sheriff's Services, Court Reporters, Court Communicators, the Maintenance Enforcement Program, and the Legal Library Services.

Sheriff's Services

Sheriff's Services is responsible for many and varied duties in both the civil and criminal court processes. Among the civil aspects are: delivery or service of legal documents for some government departments including Legal Aid and Family Maintenance Enforcement; enforcing various Court of Queen's Bench Court Orders such as Writs of Execution, Replevin Orders and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and possession; conducting investigations to both locate defaulting spouses under The Family Maintenance Act and determine their assets and/or ability to pay.

Criminal duties include subpoenae to witnesses, summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes and jury supervision/management during trials; maintaining security and order in all levels of court throughout the province. In recent years prisoner escort has become a major function in the sheriff's workload. Prisoners in custody ranging from young offenders to federal penitentiary inmates, are escorted from institutions and lock-ups to all court appearances and return. Custody escorts also include patients committed to institutions under The Mental Health Act.

By arrangement with the Department of Community Services and Corrections, Sheriff's Services organize and co-ordinate the transportation and escort of all

young offenders in custody to and from all court appearances on a province-wide basis through the use of casual part-time escort staff. Since implementation of the Young Offenders Act in 1984, this function has more than tripled in scope and has become a major factor in sheriff's escort co-ordinating duties.

With continuing increased demand on sheriff's escort resources, the requirement for closed circuit television links between Court House and larger institutions, including Provincial Remand Centre, becomes necessary as a practical means for processing bail applications and routine remands thereby reducing both prisoner transportation volume and security risks.

The Chief Sheriff, reporting to the Director of Court Services, is situated in Winnipeg. Six sheriffs function as sheriff and regional managers in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. Thompson was formerly a satellite operation of The Pas, however, on April 1, 1987, became a separate sheriff's region as part of the Thompson Judicial Centre and the Northern Justice Program.

Court Reporting Services

Court reporters are responsible for providing a verbatim record of the evidence and proceedings in civil and criminal trials. They cover cases in Court of Queen's Bench and Provincial Court. They do not cover the Court of Appeal, traffic cases, or cases heard by a limited jurisdiction magistrate. They are also required to provide, for a fee, typed transcripts of court proceedings when requested by judges, lawyers, or members of the public.

The Chief Court Reporter is in charge of the branch, with two senior court reporters to assist with scheduling and supervision. There are court reporters in Winnipeg, in various locations in the rest of the province, and a support staff of one.

Court Communicators

The responsibility of the court communicators is to assist native people in developing a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court communicator's role is to explain the court process, the nature of the charges involved, the possible outcomes of a court case, and to provide assistance in obtaining a lawyer. If a native person requires assistance in filling out applications for Legal Aid or other benefits, the court communicator will assist in that process as well.

There are ten court communicators in Manitoba, under the direction of a Chief Court Communicator in Winnipeg. They are located throughout the province, in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, and Grand Rapids as well as in Winnipeg. They travel

to various locations within their area as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Court communicators are chosen on the basis of a thorough knowledge of native culture, and the ability to speak native languages. Most of their work is done outside the courtroom, consulting with clients and their families, contacting clients' lawyers, and performing other duties as required. They also attend court to provide guidance and support. Communicators have no formal legal training and do not give legal advice. They are allowed to appear for an accused who has a valid reason for being unable to speak in court, and who is not represented by a lawyer. The communicator can provide the court with information about the accused, and the circumstances surrounding the offence which might mitigate the accused's guilt.

Maintenance Enforcement Program

The Maintenance Enforcement Program is responsible for monitoring and enforcing all court orders stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the program for enrollment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts" as they are called are automatically monitored by the program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons or of a garnishing order; seizure of personal property; registration of the default arrears in Land Titles; or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance.

The program is province-wide in scope. In rural areas, enforcement is the responsibility of the rural courts (both Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench). This allows matters to be handled in the payer's home area. In Winnipeg, the Program Manager oversees a staff of 14, including family maintenance investigators, computer operators, an accounts officer, and administrative support.

An important aspect of the program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Two investigators are attached to the program from the sheriff's office. The Family Maintenance Act provides the necessary statutory authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, agencies and private parties to disclose information regarding the whereabouts of maintenance defaulters. Changes to federal legislation passed in January, 1986, giving programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, will greatly enhance the program's locational capabilities when they come into effect.

In the calendar year 1986, the Maintenance Enforcement Program received over \$13.9 million in main-

tenance payments, which was then forwarded directly to the appropriate recipient. Of this amount, over \$1 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a Maintenance Enforcement Program utilizing progressive legislation, computerized monitoring, and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces when developing their own programs.

Legal Library Resources

A unified library service, merging the resources of the Manitoba Law Society and the Department of Attorney General, was created in February, 1986 under the

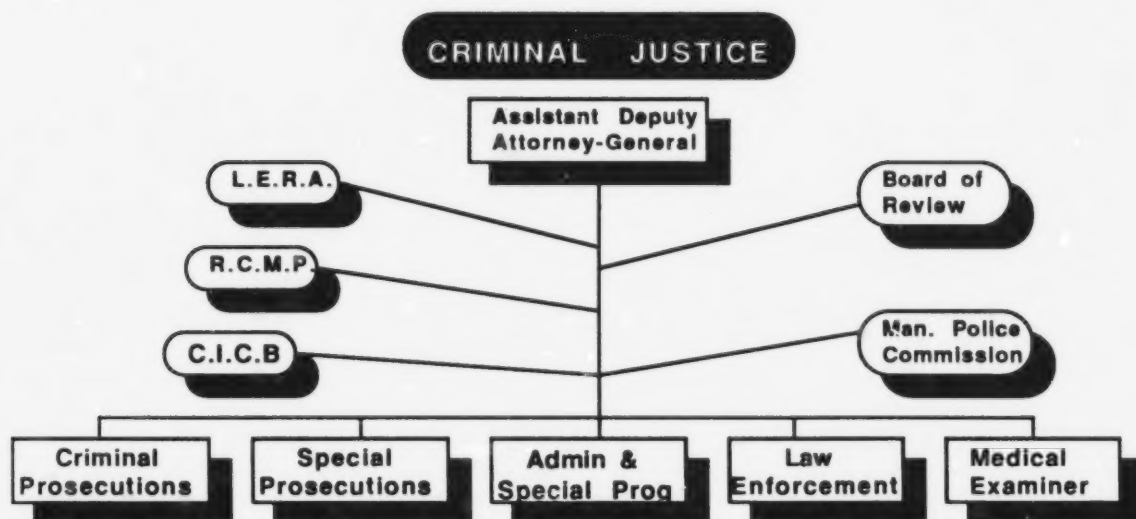
direction of the Manager, Legal Library Resources. This new program provides better access to the libraries for the judiciary, private and crown lawyers and the public. Library materials are being catalogued and the implementation of an automated system is under discussion. An inventory of library subscriptions and law materials in the various library and office collections will provide a framework for resource sharing, purchasing and future planning.

Legal Library Resources is responsible for the administration of the Great Library, the department library in the Woodsworth Building, several judges' libraries, and the libraries in the Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon Court Houses.

Criminal Justice

This division, under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in the province. It ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths within Manitoba. Special boards and agencies operating within the division provide for the review and monitoring of laws and law enforcement policies and practices, in addition to the orderly review of individuals detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

Innovative programs to serve the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process have been initiated and developed in the division. The Victim/Witness Assistance program, which provides information and assistance to both victims of crime and those persons called to serve as witnesses, is one of the programs which come under the administration of Criminal Justice. The Videotaping of Interviews of Child Abuse Victims, and the Victim Impact Statement projects are also under this division.



Criminal Prosecutions

This branch provides for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba, including the prosecution of provincial, Criminal Code, and some federal offences, young offenders prosecutions under The Young Offenders Act, and special prosecutions related to particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

The Director of Criminal Prosecutions supervises 53 other lawyers and numerous support staff. Personnel are based in several Winnipeg locations, as well as in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson. There are various court circuits which operate out of each area. Crown prosecutors are assigned on a rotation basis to the various circuits, and travel with the court to the different centres along the route. A group of three lawyers handles the special prosecution cases.

Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Branch ensures the delivery of policing and law enforcement services within the province. Law Enforcement monitors and coordinates all services under its direction, deals with the RCMP in both its contract policing and federal policing roles, deals with non-RCMP municipal forces (principally Winnipeg and Brandon), supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, controls the licensing of firearms, conducts investigations for government departments and deals with all matters related to the provision of law enforcement services in Manitoba.

Under the supervision of a Director, Law Enforcement has a staff of nine, excluding the RCMP. It uses the largest portion of financial resources in the Department, with the RCMP contract representing almost 40% of the Department's annual budget.

The **Firearms Control** unit controls the sales, distribution and use of firearms within the province. It issues firearm acquisition certificates, firearm business licenses, and approves shooting ranges. It also arranges for testing of armed security guards. All courts where guns are seized use Firearms Control as a repository for confiscated weapons. Prohibited weapons are melted down, while hunting class guns are re-circulated through auctions or other methods. The unit is cost-shared with the Federal Government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **Security Guards** or **Private Investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed through Law Enforcement. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are returned if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bonded.

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the **RCMP** in accordance with an agreement between the Province and the Federal Government. The RCMP provides police services including enforcing all laws, and working on crime prevention policies and practices in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves, and local government districts which do not have their own municipal police.

The Director of Law Enforcement monitors all services provided, and makes recommendations regarding staffing, equipment, and policies.

There are 71 rural and 24 municipal detachments throughout Manitoba. In 1986/87, the Province paid 62% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP, and the Federal Government paid 38%. By the end of the current contract in 1991, the Province will have assumed 70% of the costs. The Department's share of the annual costs is currently over \$31 million.

A program of training native constables under RCMP control is currently active in Manitoba. There are now 30 special Indian constables in the province. The special constables undergo 17 weeks of training at RCMP headquarters in Regina, where the regular training period is 25 weeks. The Federal Government pays 46% of the costs for this program, with the Province paying the remaining 54%. There are also 68 federally funded Band Constables serving 42 reserves.

Law Enforcement employs one full-time Research Analyst. Projects undertaken in the period of this report include reviews of Firearms Control, Private Investigations, the Manitoba Police Commission, Auxiliary Policing, Justice in the North, and Community Based Policing, and a Night-time Survey of Driver's Alcohol Use.

Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office is a quasi-judicial operation which functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act. It provides for the investigation of all unexplained, unexpected, suspicious, and violent deaths within Manitoba. The investigation which includes an examination of the scene, an external examination, and an autopsy, when required, assists in determining the cause and manner of death. The complexity of the investigations vary in each situation. The Office also has a mandate to investigate all children's deaths and attempts to identify situations of risk.

Inquests are called when required, by an ad hoc committee which reviews all violent deaths in the province. Under The Fatality Inquiries Act, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest into a death is to make recommendations which will contribute to the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths from occurring. An inquest can also be ordered to determine intent, fault, or safety violations; to absolve a person, a company or an institution; to make a public record; to clear the air; or to satisfy public demand.

In addition, the Office has an important role in Forensic Pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment, and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of five, including two full-time Medical Examiner's Investigators who are registered nurses. They are frequently the first and only health care workers to provide therapeutic crisis intervention to families who have experienced an unexpected or violent death. Since the Investigators joined the staff in 1984, approximately 500 families yearly have received grief counselling services.

Physicians in the province may be appointed as Medical Examiners by the Chief Medical Examiner. They have the authority under The Fatality Inquiries Act, to authorize autopsies without the consent of the next-of-kin and to recommend inquests as necessary. There are currently 72 Medical Examiners in Manitoba, 11 of whom are located in Winnipeg. The Office investigates approximately 2,500 deaths each year, and authorizes 1,400 autopsies.

The Office maintains a computerized central record of all deaths investigated under The Act and this facilitates the release of information to the public. A 24-hour answering service and a toll-free line are available to handle inquiries. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government agencies upon written request.

An awareness of the role of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office has generated an increased demand for medical-legal information and counselling services. Since there is an evident need for these services, continued public demand is anticipated.

Victim/Witness Assistance

The Victim/Witness Assistance program provides a support service to people who have become the victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed to serve as witnesses. Most people involved in the program are experiencing their first encounter with the justice system, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Staff consists of a Coordinator, a Witness Worker, and many volunteers. An advisory board provides support and direction.

Victim Services are provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, with police officers supplying information regarding the progress of the case investigation, and the recovery and return of any stolen property. Police will also refer victims to the appropriate community agency for counselling services, legal advice, and health care as required.

Witness Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building at 373 Broadway. The reception centre is staffed by one full-time Witness Worker, and by volunteers who have been familiarized with the criminal justice system. Staff at the centre advise witnesses of court procedures and appearance times, notify them of cancellations, provide interpreters when necessary, and answer any other questions.

A brochure outlining the program's features is sent out with every subpoena issued in Manitoba. The brochure provides basic information in both French and English, and gives a toll-free number to call for answers to questions. The Reception Centre receives over 1,000 calls per month. Most are general inquiries, but over 200 per month require extensive follow-up.

A Victim/Witness Assistance branch office is open in Brandon, staffed by volunteers.

Videotaping Interviews with Child Abuse Victims

This pilot project has been operational in Winnipeg since November and in the Dauphin region since July 1986. The Attorney General introduced the project to help reduce the stress placed on child sexual abuse victims in the criminal justice and child welfare systems. It is the first pilot of its kind in Canada, and is being cost shared with the Federal Department of Justice.

Police videotape their investigatory interviews with child abuse victims and allow the tapes to be used by other professionals involved in the case, such as social workers, medical staff, therapists, and crown attorneys. One of the primary objectives of the project is to reduce the number of times children have to tell their stories subsequent to the police interview. Videotaping also assists professionals involved in the investigation, assessment, criminal handling and treatment of the case if they can view the tape to obtain information about the child that would not be contained on the normal written police statement. By July 1987 approximately forty-five videotapes have been produced and used by professionals involved in the multi-disciplinary response to child sexual abuse. Methods are currently under discussion that would allow the Winnipeg Police Department's Child Abuse Unit to increase the number of tapes produced.

Under current legislation in Canada, videotapes are not admissible as evidence. With the passage and proclamation of Bill C-15 (federal legislation respecting child sexual abuse), it will be possible to file videotapes of sexually abused children as evidence if the children adopt in their testimony the contents of the tapes. This evidentiary change will expand the original mandate of the project to include an evaluation of the in-court benefits of videotaping. Evaluators contracted by the Federal Department of Justice will begin an evaluation of the project in the summer of 1987. The project will be extended into 1988 in light of the new legislation.

Victim Impact Statements

The Winnipeg Victim Impact Statement Project, jointly funded by the Manitoba Department of the Attorney General and the Federal Department of Justice commenced operation in January, 1986. The initial funding agreement covers an 18 month pilot phase, terminating in July, 1987.

The Winnipeg Victim Impact Statement Project was established to develop a program for introducing victim impact statements to the court. At the time of implementation, there was no established procedure to provide the court with information about the effects of the crime upon the victim. Previously this was not provided to the court on a regular basis, meaning information that could be relevant to sentencing was not available for the judge's consideration.

The Victim Impact Worker becomes involved following the accused person's first court appearance. The Worker will then contact the victim to explain the program and set up an interview. During this personal interview, information is solicited from the victim using a standardized form. The victim will be advised that the information provided will be given to the judge, crown coun-

sel, defence counsel, and that participation is voluntary.

Following a finding of guilt and prior to sentencing, the Victim Impact Worker will provide the court participants with a document describing the effects of the crime on the victim.

It is hoped this project will help alter victims perceptions about their role in the court process. Previous studies have suggested that victims saw their involvement in the court as minimal and unwanted. One potential benefit of this program is that victims will see their input as both desirable and useful to the court.

Another objective of the project is to determine the feasibility of developing a program that would give all crime victims the opportunity to provide information to the court on the crime's impact.

The preparation of Victim Impact Statements is limited to crimes against the person. Specific offences included are sexual assault, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and non-commercial robbery. Under these categories, only those involving an adult offender and victims over 14 years of age are used.

Wife abuse cases are not included in this project.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of meeting the first two objectives and the possibility of expanding the project, target and control groups were created. The use of victim impact statements is limited to City of Winnipeg Police Districts 1, 3, and 6 (chosen to represent a geographic and socioeconomic cross section), with the three remaining districts forming the control group. The evaluation report is expected to be completed by March 1988.

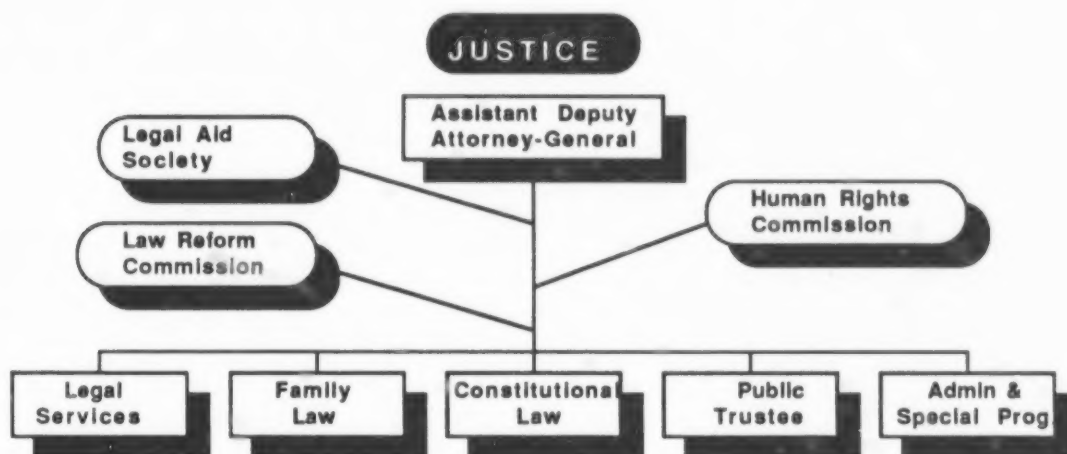
In the 1986/87 fiscal year, 493 victims were referred to the project and 229 victim impact statements were prepared. Approximately of these cases have been through the court process and reception of the statements has been favourable.

Representations have been made to Ottawa concerning Victim Impact Statement legislation and enabling legislation is on the horizon. A proposal has been submitted to the Federal Department of Justice to extend funding in order to have the project's termination date coincide with the evaluation report delivery in March, 1988.

Justice

The Justice Division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Manitoba and its departments and agencies, which includes the provision of legal advice and the carrying out of litigation on behalf of the Government. The Assistant Deputy

Attorney General in charge of the Division is involved in policy development and planning, and in departmental legislative development. The Assistant Deputy Attorney General is also responsible for various special projects.



Legal Services

The Legal Services Branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal advice to all governmental departments, boards, and commissions, except those which retain their own counsel. Matters concerning Family Law and Constitutional Law are handled by separate branches, with the cooperation of Legal Services in areas which overlap.

The legal services provided by the 25 lawyers in the branch range from the conduct of litigation to providing legal advice and opinions, and preparing contracts and other documents. Outside counsel is retained in situations where a conflict of interest would otherwise arise, or where the expertise required is so specialized in nature that it is not economically efficient to develop it within the branch.

The Regulations Unit in the Branch, which consists of four lawyers, is responsible for reviewing current regulations in preparation for translation into French, and for assisting client departments in the preparation and drafting of new regulations. It has assumed the functions of the Registrar of Regulations and is located at 350-444 St. Mary Avenue, in premises adjacent to that of the office of the Legislative Counsel.

Family Law

This branch develops, implements, and promotes family law policy, programs, and legislation, in addition to evaluating programs and procedures affecting family law. It works with the Family Division of the Court of Queen's Bench, and with other Government Departments, particularly Community Services in its Family Conciliation program. Areas of responsibility include: all legislation relating to family law, such as marital property, child welfare, and family maintenance; litigation in the areas of maintenance enforcement and child protection; and assistance in the laying of charges of child abduction.

The branch is also involved with family law on the Federal/Provincial level. For example, it participated in the formulation of the new Divorce Act 1985, and the new Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act. In addition, Family Law participates in the on-going Federal/Provincial Committee on Enforcement. The Director of the branch is chairperson of a Federal/Provincial Committee to develop a network for locating and returning children who have been abducted by a non-custodial parent. Contacts have been made in the United States to begin setting up a Canadian/American network.

The branch is active in increasing the public's understanding of family law issues. A booklet entitled "Family Law in Manitoba, 1985" was prepared by Family Law and is available in both English and French. In addition, the branch provides speakers for radio information shows, television, the Bar Admission Course, and the Faculty of Law, as well as for private organizations.

In addition to the Director, there are three lawyers and three support staff in the Branch. Two of the Department's nine articling students are assigned to the branch on a rotating basis. The students' main responsibility is representing recipients of maintenance on the enforcement docket before the Master or Provincial Court.

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law unit was established in 1985, partly in response to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Manitoba Language Reference. Staff consists of a Director, a Research Director, and three lawyers. The mandate of the Branch is three fold:

- 1) The development of expertise in constitutional/Charter-related issues and policies;
- 2) The conduct of litigation in constitutionally-related areas;
- 3) The monitoring of legislation for areas of potential constitutional conflict.

By virtue of the **Constitutional Questions Act**, the branch has the primary responsibility for responding to notices filed by litigants wishing to challenge legislation, in consultation and cooperation with counsel for the appropriate governmental agency.

In addition to litigation, the branch does policy analyses and opinions upon request. Constitutional reform, aboriginal rights and language matters all fall within the aegis of the branch.

The Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee functions under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own in-house lawyers, accountants, and inspectors. It produces an Annual Report detailing its yearly activities. The Office is divided into the Mental Health, Deceased Estates and Trust, Legal, Accounting, and Administrative areas. Each division has a director, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts to preserve and protect the estates and interests of those persons who are incapable of managing their own property. Persons who have no one to represent them in the management of their affairs, persons who have died leaving no traceable heirs, minors who have had the Public Trustee appointed as their legal guardian, and mentally disordered persons can have their affairs administered by the office of the Public Trustee.

The office has approximately 7,200 files on record, of which 5,500 are active. As of March 31, 1987, approximately \$94.0 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

Legislation and Legal Translation

This Division is responsible for the drafting of all legislation, and the translation of all Manitoba statutes and regulations into French. It consists of two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, headed by the Legislative Counsel who is an Assistant Deputy Attorney General. The operating budget is \$1.9 million for a staff of 24.

Legislation

This Branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of government on the drafting of bills. It ensures the Acts of the Legislature are up-to-date through the periodic review of the Continuing Consolidation of Statutes. In addition, the Legislative Counsel and Deputy Legislative Counsel are the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly and the Deputy Law Officer respectively.

The Branch is responsible for preparing for re-enactment in English and French, all statutes in the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba by December, 1988 and all other statutes whose validity is to be preserved by December, 1990. In that regard, the first re-enactment bill covering 344 statutes was passed by the Legislature in July, 1987.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation Branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent to all acts and regulations to be continued in force in the Province. Since June 13, 1985, all bills have been prepared in both French and English. The branch is also responsible for the French version of the statutes, most regulations of the province and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The Branch also prepares the French version of the Orders of the Day and Votes and Proceedings for the Legislative Assembly.

Property Rights

Under the direction of the Registrar-General, this division provides for the registration of interests in Real Property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). It also provides the means for searching registration for both kinds of property throughout the province.

Land Titles

The Registrar-General's office is located in Winnipeg. He is the senior official and senior lawyer of the Manitoba Land Titles System. He deals with all amending legislation and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces all rules of practice, and exercises general supervision over all district land titles offices. The district land titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Morde, Neepawa, and Dauphin.

Each district office is headed by a lawyer called a district registrar. The Winnipeg Land Titles Office employs three deputy registrars who are also lawyers. All offices employ paralegal personnel as assistant district registrars. The Winnipeg office has a senior accountant with two assistants. All other offices have one accountant on staff.

The Surveys section, which performs plan registrations and surveys for subdivisions, condominiums and rights of way, is located in Winnipeg. This section is headed by the Examiner of Surveys who also has a deputy examiner of surveys. Both of these officers are Manitoba land surveyors.

The Land Titles Office registers transfers of title when any piece of real property changes hands. Information on encumbrances on real property, such as mortgages, liens, caveats, or other restrictions, are also registered here.

Operating with a budget of less than \$5 million, Land Titles brought in a total of \$14.8 million in revenue in 1986-87. Approximately 82% of the revenues came from the Winnipeg operation. Seventy-eight per cent of all registrations are made in Winnipeg.

Automation of the General Registry in Winnipeg was completed in 1985. The titles system is scheduled to be computerized, with certificates of title and related documents slated for the second phase of automation expected to be completed by 1988.

When computerization is complete, all offices in the province will be fully automated, with available access to a central listing of every registration in the province. Registration of titles will continue to be done in each rural office.

Personal Property Registry

A Registrar and 19 clerks staff this branch, providing a central registry for the recording of interests in property other than real property. Virtually any item can be registered as long as there is a financial obligation attached, with cars being the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the Registry to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it before making the purchase.

The Registry handles approximately 200,000 registration transactions a year on its fully automated system. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for each registration, which is valid for three years. All records are current as of the close of the business day; i.e. all registrations received on any business day will be entered into the computer on that same day.

In addition to the registrations, 100,000 lien checks and inquiries are performed each year. The cost of a verbal search is \$2.00, and for a printed copy of the search results the cost is \$7.00.

A special payment set-up is available for heavy users, such as banks, credit unions, and law firms. Four telephone operators staff the phone all day to answer inquiries. The fees for the inquiries are taken from a special payment-in-advance fund set up by the institution with the Registry.

The branch took in over \$2.2 million in revenue in 1986-87. This amounted to a surplus of over \$1 million after expenditures. The Registry is currently looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One of the proposed amendments is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the currently automatic three-year duration.

Boards and Commissions

Various boards and commission receive funding and support from the Attorney-General, while at the same time operating independently. With the exception of the Board of Review, each produces its own annual report, which may be consulted for further details.

Board of Review

The Board was established under Section 547 of the Criminal Code of Canada to review the cases of persons found unfit to stand trial, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, who are being detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. The Board consists of five persons, under the direction of a chairperson, and meets on a regular basis to review reports from doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, and families of those under review. The Board meets personally with each person being detained at least once a year. If a person is declared fit to stand trial after a period of treatment, the Board will recommend their return to the court system. Counsel to the Board is located with the Constitutional Law branch of the Department.

As of March 31st, 1987, thirty persons were being detained, 27 male and 3 female, for offences including murder, sexual assault and assault causing bodily harm. Twenty-three were found not guilty by reason of insanity, and seven were found unfit to stand trial. Fifteen persons were being detained at the Selkirk Mental Health Centre, two at the Brandon Mental Health Centre, one at the Stony Mountain Institution, one at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, two at the Headingley Correctional Institution, two in care homes and seven persons were residing outside of institutions under supervision.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Any person who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest any person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent of someone injured in the above circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependents, or wage benefits for the injured person.

Staff currently comprises a Registrar, an Assistant to the Registrar, and a secretary for support services. The Worker's Compensation Board of Commissioners, establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Support services are provided by the Finance/Accounting, Med-

ical Services and Vocational Rehabilitation Services Departments of the Worker's Compensation Board.

Approximately 300 claims for compensation are received each year. Over a million dollars is paid out annually in benefits. An appeal process was established in 1984, but only a small number of initial decisions were appealed in 1986-87. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police, and other sources.

Human Rights Commission

The Commission receives, investigates, and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful discrimination. It develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans, and to further the principle of equal opportunity in the exercise of those rights. The Commission also approves special programs designed to promote the socio-economic welfare and equality in status of disadvantaged persons who have been traditionally denied access to training, education, job experience or other opportunities.

A Board of 13 Commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets on a monthly basis to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 23 located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon, receive an average of approximately 5,000 intake contacts per year. Of these, an average of just over 300 are investigated as formal complaints. Only 20 cases per year are referred to a public hearing by a Board of Adjudication. The remainder are dismissed or resolved through voluntary conciliation.

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act, the Agency came into force in 1985. Functioning with a full-time Commissioner, a Registrar and a Board of 12 appointees, it receives and investigates public complaints against municipal-appointed police officers (non-RCMP). It adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints determined to be valid, rejecting complaints which are found to be invalid or outside of the Agency's jurisdiction.

During 1986/87, the Agency received 199 citizens' representations. There were 19 open files carried forward from 1985/86. Cases rejected because they were time-expired or not within the jurisdiction of the Agency totalled 88. Of the 111 cases accepted for investigation,

11 were withdrawn by complainants, 41 were found to be frivolous or vexatious, 24 were disposed of by informal resolutions and there was one incident of a respondent officer committing a disciplinary default. Only 12 have been referred to The Law Enforcement Review Board for hearing. This leaves a total of 41 open files to be carried into the 1987/88 term.

Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission was established by the Law Reform Commission Act in 1970 and began functioning in 1971. At present, the Commission is composed of five commissioners, including a chairperson, who provide direction to the permanent staff consisting of a Director of Legal Research, three Legal Research Officers and one Administrative Officer.

Its mandate is to inquire into and consider any matter relating to law in Manitoba with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and uniformity of law. The Commission ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws and the development of new approaches and new concepts responsive to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions and subsequently submits these recommendations in the form of Reports to the Attorney-General.

During the 1986-87 period, formal reports were submitted to the Attorney-General on Periodic Payment of Damages for Personal Injury and Death, Judicial Review of Administrative Action and Sections 33 and 34 of The Wills Act. The Commission was also engaged in projects on Personal Injury Compensation, The Bulk Sales Act and The Nuisance Act.

Since its establishment, the Commission has submitted 69 formal reports and 31 informal reports and, of these, over 75% have been implemented by the Legislature and now form part of the law of Manitoba. This represents one of the highest percentages of implementation of law reform agencies' recommendations in the Commonwealth.

Legal Aid Services Society

Legal Aid provides legal services to individuals, groups, and organizations who could not otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low income groups, and other organizations.

The staff of 90, including 30 full-time lawyers, operates from 10 offices throughout Manitoba. There are five offices in Winnipeg, including an office at the University of Manitoba, an advice office in Selkirk, and community law centres in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. A Board of Directors sets policy and hears appeals of those who have been turned down in their requests for legal assistance. Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 800 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

During the year ending March 31, 1987, approximately 69,000 Manitobans used Legal Aid services. 22,900 obtained formal representation (15,000 in criminal and youth matters, and 7,900 in civil matters); 18,600 obtained information and advice; and 27,200 were assisted by duty counsel. Private lawyers handled 70 per cent of the formal representation, with staff handling the remainder. Well over half of the people who received formal representation were recipients of social assistance, or had incomes which would have made them eligible for social assistance.

The Board of Directors considered 206 refusal appeals, which resulted in 75 people being granted certificates. 240 taxation appeals were considered, with 171 being granted some increase over the original taxation.

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under the provisions of the Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing, and coordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, the effectiveness and efficiency of police services, and police/community relations in the province.

Composed of not less than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for unspecified terms, the Commission handles appeals from internal discipline in municipal police departments and from decisions of the Law Enforcement Review Commissioner if he dismisses a citizen's complaint. Initial complaints on policing are referred to the Law Enforcement Review Agency, or to local police departments or authorities for attention.

If ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Commission may hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime or the enforcement of law.

Mandated to consult with and advise local police committees and departments on all matters relating to police and policing, the Commission has authority to determine whether a police force is adequate for the area it serves, and in order to adequately carry out its duties, may meet in various parts of the Province and visit various areas where police forces are maintained, if it determines necessary.

Responsibility for recommending selection, training and education standards for municipal police, coordinating attendance of Manitoba police officers at Canadian Police College courses and running a small resource information centre used for research and similar purposes are amongst other functions carried out.

Part of the (Manitoba) Crime Prevention Committee, the Commission stocks a variety of pamphlets and booklets on a number of crime prevention programs which are made available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies, and other interested groups.

Publications currently available include: Tips to Stop Shoplifting, Business Security, Operation Provident, Operation Identification, Woman Alone, Manitoba Committee on Wife Abuse, Fraudulent Cheque Protection, Don't Run Away, Auto Theft Prevention, Officer Ollie's colouring book and Officer Ollie Explains the Facts, intended for use by police in schools on the subject of alcohol and drug abuse with older elementary and junior high students.

Appendix I

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Beausejour
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Killarney
Minnedosa
Morden

Portage la Prairie
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix II

Centres where Provincial Court sits in Manitoba

Winnipeg
373 Broadway
Public Safety Building
St. Boniface Public Safety Building
207 Donald
Fort Osborne Complex

Amaranth
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bloodvein
Boissevain
Brandon
Brochet
Carman
Churchill
Cranberry Portage
Cross Lake
Dauphin
Easterville
Emerson
Fisher Branch
Flin Flon
Garden Hill
Gillam
Gladstone
Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids
Gypsumville
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Little Grand Rapids
Lundar

Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Moose Lake
Morden
Morris
Neepawa
Nelson House
Norway House
Oxford House
Pauingassi
Pine Falls
Poplar River
Portage la Prairie
Pukatawagan
Roblin
Roseau
Rossburn
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Shamattawa
Snow Lake
Souris
South Indian Lake
Split lake
Stonewall
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Wabowden

Appendix III

Acts Administered by the Attorney-General

The Attorney-General's Act
The Child and Family Services Act
The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Canada-United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Condominium Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Corrections on Certain Certificates of Title Act
The Corrections Act (Part II)
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
The Crown Attorney's Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Escheats Act
The Executive Government Organization Act
(Section 12 (2) only, as Keeper of the Great Seal)
The Expropriation Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Hudson's Bay Co. Land Register Act
The Human Rights Act
The Inter Provincial Subpoena Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Judgment Interest and Discount Act
The Jury Act
The Justice for Victims of Crime Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act
The Manitoba Volunteer Reserve Act
The Mental Health Act (Part IV)
The Personal Property Securities Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators' and Security Guards' Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Real Property Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
The Registry Act
The Regulations Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Special Survey Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Surveys Act (Part I)
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniformity of Legislation Act, Commissioners On
The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Act (where reference is made to Attorney-General)
The Vacant Property Act

Appendix IV

The following is a listing of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards and agencies reporting to the Attorney-General.

If the office you want is not listed here, please contact:

**Citizens Inquiry Service
Government of Manitoba
945-3744**

Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3728

Deputy Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3739

Administration & Finance
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2876

Board of Review
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4438

Chief Medical Examiner
770 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg
R3E 0W3
945-2048

Communications
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2888

Constitutional Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0679

Court of Appeal
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-2647

Court of Queen's Bench
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
Civil 945-3014
Criminal 945-5382
Family Division (Divorce) 945-5383
Administration 945-3027

Court Communicators
2nd-254 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg
R3C 2Y4
943-0621

Court Reporters
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2097

Courts Division
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2084

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
101-696 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3G 0M6
774-3565

Criminal Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0220

Crown Attorneys
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2852

Family Law
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0268

Firearms Control
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2831

Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2881

Law Enforcement
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Law Reform Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Services
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2832

Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg
R3T 1L9
284-2501

Manitoba Police Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Personnel
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3204

Provincial Court
373 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0T9
945-3454

Sheriff's Services
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2107

Victim Impact Statement Project
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Human Rights Commission
1007-330 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3E9
945-3007

Land Titles
LL-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
Registration 945-2264
Surveys 945-2285

Law Enforcement Review Agency
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-8667

Legal Aid Services Society
402-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0B9
947-6501

Legislative Counsel
3rd-444 St. Mary's Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3T1
945-4203

Maintenance Enforcement Program
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-7133

Personal Property Registry
15th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3123

Property Rights Division
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2243

The Public Trustee
7th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2700

Victim/Witness Assistance Program
3rd-373 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0T9
945-3594

Videotaping Project-Child Abuse
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-1720

Financial Report

Expenditures 1986/87

Appropriation	Actual	1986/87 Printed Estimate (\$000)	Variance From Budget (\$000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04-1 Administration & Finance					
(a) Minister's Salary	20.5	20.6	-0.1	-0.49%	
(b) Executive Support					
Salaries	309.2	305.7	3.5	1.14%	
Other	76.1	40.9	35.2	86.06%	1
(c) Research & Planning					
Salaries	199.9	209.7	-9.8	-4.67%	
Other	198.2	213	-14.8	-6.95%	
(d) Admin & Finance					
Salaries	531.2	534.9	-3.7	-0.69%	
Other	103.5	106.4	-2.9	-2.73%	
(e) Personnel					
Salaries	226.2	197.6	28.6	14.47%	
Other	22.8	24	-1.2	-5.00%	
(f) Computer Services					
Salaries	364.7	370.6	-5.9	-1.59%	
Other	799.9	852.5	-52.6	-6.17%	
(g) Communications					
Salaries	42.3	39.5	2.8	7.09%	
Other	30.5	34.7	-4.2	-12.10%	
Total 04-1	2,925	2,950.1	-25.1	-0.85%	
04-2 Criminal Justice					
(a) Criminal Prosecutions					
Salaries	3,421.2	3,360.5	60.7	1.81%	
Other	918.2	829.4	88.8	10.71%	
(b) Fatality Inquiries					
Salaries	139.2	129	10.2	7.91%	
Other	655.9	647.8	8.1	1.25%	
(c) Board of Review					
Salaries	8	19.1	-11.1	-58.12%	
Other	15.4	10.1	5.3	52.48%	
Total 04-2	5,157.9	4,995.9	162	3.24%	

1 Northern Justice Initiative resulted in substantial additional travel costs.

Expenditures 1986/87

Appropriation	Actual	1986/87 Printed Estimate (\$000)	Variance From Budget (\$000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04-3 Legal Services					
(a) Civil Legal Services					
Salaries	1593.7	1,691	-97.3	-5.75%	
Other	129.4	101.9	27.5	26.99%	
(b) Legislative Counsel					
Salaries	900.2	1,034.7	-134.5	-13.00%	
Other	642.2	948	-305.8	-32.26%	
(c) Law Reform Commission					
Salaries	196.4	154.4	42	27.20%	2
Other	136.1	82.1	54	65.77%	2
(d) Family Law					
Salaries	273.9	316.1	-42.2	-13.35%	
Other	50.8	18	32.8	182.22%	
(e) Constitutional Law					
Salaries	313	350	-37	-10.57%	
Other	76.7	69	7.7	11.16%	
Total 04-3	4,312.4	4,765.2	-452.8	-9.50%	
04-4 Law Enforcement					
(a) Prov. Policing	29,289.1	28,814	475.1	1.65%	
(b) Administration					
Salaries	174.5	174.8	-0.3	-0.17%	
Other	190.6	178.9	11.7	6.54%	
(c) Gun Control					
Salaries	56.6	56.8	-0.2	-0.35%	
Other	20.9	7	13.9	198.57%	
(d) Manitoba Police Comm.					
Salaries	56.1	54.9	1.2	2.19%	
Other	42.1	53.9	-11.8	-21.89%	
(e) Law Enf. Rev. Act					
Salaries	95.8	96.2	-0.4	-0.42%	
Other	27.1	26.3	0.8	3.04%	
Total 04-4	29,952.8	29,462.8	490	1.66%	

2 Estimates error reduced 86/87 print by \$100,000. Funds were added back by supplementary funding.

Expenditures 1986/87

Appropriation	Actual	1986/87 Printed Estimate (\$000)	Variance From Budget (\$000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
04.5 Court Services					
(a) Administration					
Salaries	421.4	416.9	4.5	1.08%	
Other	73.9	69	4.9	7.10%	
(b) Federal Court					
Salaries	3,456	3,424.7	31.3	0.91%	
Other	457.3	392	65.3	16.66%	
(c) Provincial Court					
Salaries	5,098.1	4,950	148.1	2.99%	
Other	728.5	865.3	-136.8	-15.81%	
(d) Court Reporters					
Salaries	1,891.4	1,838.4	53	2.88%	
Other	261.2	240.6	20.6	8.56%	
(e) Sheriffs					
Salaries	2,270.9	2,115	155.9	7.37%	
Other	699.6	646.6	53	8.20%	
(f) Court Communicators					
Salaries	316.7	372.6	-55.9	-15.00%	
Other	69.5	69	0.5	0.72%	
(g) Maintenance Enforcement					
Salaries	318.7	404.9	-86.2	-21.29%	
Other	72.6	120.7	-48.1	-39.85%	
(h) Library Services					
Salaries	178.2	228.2	-50	-21.91%	
Other	440	290.7	149.3	51.36%	3
Total 04-5	16,754	16,444.6	309.4	1.88%	
04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rights					
(a) Human Rights Comm.					
Salaries	719.2	743.1	-23.9	-3.22%	
Other	216.7	141.5	75.2	53.14%	4
(b) Legal Aid					
Salaries	2,796.4	2,675.8	120.6	4.51%	
Other	5,407.4	4,403	1004.4	22.81%	
(c) Public Trustee					
Salaries	1,558.8	1,581.9	-23.1	-1.46%	
Other	214.5	204.1	10.4	5.10%	
(d) Land Titles					
Salaries	4,106.5	3,996.6	109.9	2.75%	
Other	516.7	480.9	35.8	7.44%	

3 Over expenditure due to sharp increase in costs of books.

4 Includes some Board of Adjudication costs not anticipated.

Expenditures 1986/87

Appropriation	Actual	1986/87 Printed Estimate (\$000)	Variance From Budget (\$000)	Variance From Budget %	Explanation No.
(e) Personal Property Reg					
Salaries	423.3	414.8	8.5	2.05%	
Other	318.3	462.5	-144.2	-31.18%	
(f) Criminal Injuries	1,387.8	1,267.5	120.3	9.49%	
Total 04-6	17,665.6	16,371.7	1,293.9	7.90%	
04-7 Judgement Suit	8.5		8.5		
Total 04-7	8.5	0	8.5	0	
Total 04	76,776.2	74,990.3	1,785.9	2.38%	

Revenues 1986/87

Source	Actual	1986/87 Printed Estimates (\$000)	Variance From Budget (\$000)	Variance From Budget %
Other Revenue				
Law Fees	3,282.3	2,574	708.3	27.52%
Fines & Costs	6,292	6,330	-38	-0.60%
Land Titles Fees	14,871.9	11,500	3,371.9	29.32%
Municipality Shared Costs	1,027.7	1,038	-10.3	-0.99%
Personal Property Sec Reg	2,282	1,999	283	14.16%
Public Trustee	2,566.9	2,129	437.9	20.57%
Unsatisfied Judgement Fund	43.3	75	-31.7	-42.27%
Sundry	517.1	444	73.1	16.46%
Sub-Total	30,883.2	26,089	4,794.2	18.38%
Liquor Control Commission	141,862.2	145,000	-3,137.8	-2.16%
Total	172,745.4	171,089	1,656.4	0.97%
Government of Canada				
Court Communicators	190.5	239.4	-48.9	-20.43%
Criminal Injuries	107.1	404.2	-297.1	-73.50%
Gun Control	206.9	220	-13.1	-5.95%
Legal Aid-Adults	2,483.6	3,370.9	-887.3	-26.32%
Legal Aid-C.A.P.	1,095.4	0	1,095.4	
Legal Aid-Y.O.A.	333.1	0	333.1	
Victim Impact Worker	25.7	49	-23.3	-47.55%
Video Child Witness	13.3	0	13.3	
No Fault Compensation Study	3.3	0	3.3	
YOA System Study	68.2	225.2	-157	-69.72%
French Language	500	300	200	66.67%
Total	5,027.1	4,808.7	218.4	4.54%
Grand Total	177,772.5	175,897.7	1,874.8	1.07%

Comparison of 1985/86 and 1986/87 Actual Figures

Expenditures		Actual to March 1987	Actual to March 1986	1986/87 Over/ (Under) 1986	% Over/ (Under)
1a	Minister's Salary	20.5	9.1	11.4	125.27
1b-1	Executive Support - Sal	309.2	305.1	4.1	1.34
1b-2	Executive Support - Other	76.1	76.5	-0.4	-0.52
1c-1	Research & Planning - Sal	199.9	228.6	-28.7	-12.55
1c-2	Research & Planning - Other	198.2	135.8	62.4	45.95
1d-1	Finance & Admin - Sal	531.2	500.9	30.3	6.05
1d-2	Finance & Admin - Other	103.5	95.5	8.0	8.38
1e-1	Personnel - Sal	226.2	191.0	35.2	18.43
1e-2	Personnel - Other	22.8	19.8	3.0	15.15
1f-1	Computer Services - Sal	364.7	295.1	69.6	23.59
1f-2	Computer Services - Other	799.9	344.6	455.3	132.12
1g-1	Communications - Sal	42.3	36.5	5.8	15.89
1g-2	Communications - Other	30.5	9.8	20.7	211.22
Total Admin. & Finance		2,925	2,248.3	676.7	30.10
2a-1	Crown Prosecutors - Sal	3,421.2	3,255.4	165.8	5.09
2a-2	Crown Prosecutors - Other	918.2	1,073.6	-155.4	-14.47
2b-1	Fatality Inquiry - Sal	139.2	127.9	11.3	8.84
2b-2	Fatality Inquiry - Other	655.9	631.9	24.0	3.80
2c-1	Board of Review - Sal	8	15.3	-7.3	-47.71
2c-2	Board of Review - Other	15.4	7.7	7.7	100.00
Total Criminal Justice		5,157.9	5,111.8	46.1	0.90
3a-1	Civil Legal Services - Sal	1,593.7	1,335.2	258.5	19.36
3a-2	Civil Legal Services - Other	129.4	226.8	-97.4	-42.95
3b-1	Legislative Counsel - Sal	900.2	649.2	251.0	38.66
3b-2	Legislative Counsel - Other	642.2	252.2	390.0	154.64
3c-1	Law Reform Commission - Sal	196.4	197.4	-1.0	-0.51
3c-2	Law Reform Commission - Other	136.1	122.0	14.1	11.56
3d-1	Family Law - Sal	273.9	224.6	49.3	21.95
3d-2	Family Law - Other	50.8	18.0	32.8	182.22
3e-1	Constitutional Law - Sal	313	54.3	258.7	476.43
3e-2	Constitutional Law - Other	76.7	0.0	76.7	—
Total Legal Services		4,312.4	3,079.7	1,232.7	40.03
4a	Provincial Policing	29,289.1	27,581.4	1,707.7	6.19
4b-1	Law Enforcement Admin - Sal	174.5	150.6	23.9	15.87
4b-2	Law Enforcement Admin - Other	190.6	177.7	12.9	7.26
4c-1	Gun Control - Sal	56.6	63.5	-6.9	-10.87
4c-2	Gun Control - Other	20.9	8.8	12.1	137.50
4d-1	Man Police Commission - Sal	56.1	54.1	2.0	3.70
4d-2	Man Police Commission - Other	42.1	38.5	3.6	9.35
4e-1	L.E.R.A. - Sal	95.8	90.7	5.1	5.62
4e-2	L.E.R.A. - Other	27.1	16.4	10.7	65.24
Total Law Enforcement		29,952.8	28,181.7	1,771.1	6.28

For comparative purpose, 1985-86 figures have been restated to conform with the account classification used for 1986-87 figures, and include costs of \$94.4 for resources transferred from other departments in 1986-87.

Comparison of 1985/86 and 1986/87 Actual Figures

Expenditures		Actual to March 1987	Actual to March 1986	1986/87 Over/ (Under) 1986	% Over/ (Under)
5a-1	Court Administration - Sal	421.4	415.2	6.2	1.49
5a-2	Court Administration - Other	73.9	75.5	-1.6	-2.12
5b-1	Federal Courts - Sal	3,456	3,188.3	267.7	8.40
5b-2	Federal Courts - Other	457.3	461.4	-4.1	-0.89
5c-1	Provincial Courts - Sal	5,098.1	4,810.2	287.9	5.99
5c-2	Provincial Courts - Other	728.5	697.1	31.4	4.50
5d-1	Court Reporters - Sal	1,891.4	1,848.8	42.6	2.30
5d-2	Court Reporters - Other	261.2	277.6	-16.4	-5.91
5e-1	Sheriffs - Sal	2,270.9	2,225.9	45.0	2.02
5e-2	Sheriffs - Other	699.6	715.8	-16.2	-2.26
5f-1	Court Communicators - Sal	316.7	296.4	20.3	6.85
5f-2	Court Communicators - Other	69.5	58.2	11.3	19.42
5g-1	Maintenance Enf - Sal	318.7	273.0	45.7	16.74
5g-2	Maintenance Enf - Other	72.6	61.9	10.7	17.29
5h-1	Library Services - Sal	178.2	60.4	117.8	195.03
5h-2	Library Services - Other	440	230.3	209.7	91.06
Total Court Services		16,754	15,696.0	1,058.0	6.74
6a-1	Human Rights Comm - Sal	719.2	686.9	32.3	4.70
6a-2	Human Rights Comm - Other	216.7	300.7	-84.0	-27.93
6b-1	Legal Aid - Sal	2,796.4	2,657.4	139.0	5.23
6b-2	Legal Aid - Other	5,407.4	5,610.8	-203.4	-3.63
6c-1	Public Trustee - Sal	1,558.8	1,499.5	59.3	3.95
6c-2	Public Trustee - Other	214.5	187.9	26.6	14.16
6d-1	Land Titles - Sal	4,106.5	3,849.1	257.4	6.69
6d-2	Land Titles - Other	516.7	501.3	15.4	3.07
6e-1	Personal Property - Sal	423.3	402.0	21.3	5.30
6e-2	Personal Property - Other	318.3	276.8	41.5	14.99
6f-1	Criminal Injuries	1,387.8	1,156.7	231.1	19.99
Total Protection of Individual and Property Rights		17,665.6	17,129.0	536.6	3.13
Total 01	Admin & Finance	2,925	2,248.3	676.7	30.10
Total 02	Criminal Justice	5,157.9	5,111.8	46.1	0.90
Total 03	Legal Services	4,312.4	3,079.7	1,232.7	40.03
Total 04	Law Enforcement	29,952.8	28,181.7	1,771.7	6.28
Total 05	Court Services	16,754	15,696.0	1,058.0	6.74
Total 06	Protection of Rights	17,665.6	17,129.0	536.6	3.13
Total 07	Judgement Suit	8.5	1.1	7.4	672.73
Total	Attorney General	76,776.2	71,447.6	5,328.6	7.46